

tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury, and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of Crabbie and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's government, during the present year.

Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre in April last, by order of General Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya, while attending upon the sick and dying of both parties, and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot at Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican General not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgments, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the United States (wrote our late minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is that there is nothing to apprehend from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity."

"I hope the President" (wrote our present minister in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and, I, as I assured you in Dispatch No. 23, all these evils must increase until vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims against Mexico, but a case of a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be as carefully protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of the duty of Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an inexhaustible store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce.

Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin, without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to preserve how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have had a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of the Republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in

Neither does this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is that Congress, by conferring it, would be transferring to the President the power of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be a grave objection. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress possesses the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, can alone execute this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law call a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war—and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot fire a hostile gun, or send a single vessel to sea, or make a single land or sea expedition.

It will not be denied that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to declare war against a nation, to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port and restore it to its owner. But can Congress really act after the fact, or can it act before? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority upon the President would be to confer upon him the power to declare war, and to act upon the President's authority in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events, and this most certainly is an exercise of the power of Congress.

Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases Congress has conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events, and this most certainly is an exercise of the power of Congress.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, it can be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port. To deny this power is to render the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither redress or protection can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 23d of March, 1859, without having passed the "Act making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1860." It is believed that the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of session without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This great emergency has been met by the President, and it is believed that the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of session without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress.

Had this commission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress, it is believed that it would have been met by the President, and it is believed that the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of session without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress.

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due to these last mentioned contractors as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The failure to pass the Postoffice bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflections. Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government, might even destroy its existence. The army, the judiciary—in short, every department of government—can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuses the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired it will have been productive of great good.

In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay. If, under such circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half of the States of the Union destitute of Representatives, the consequence might be disastrous. I, therefore, recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provision of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing a day for the election of electors for President and Vice President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific Railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenceless condition of our States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the routes across the Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the importance of this railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this is exclusively under the war-making power. Besides, the constitution expressly requires, as an imperative duty, that the constitution shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." I am at a loss to know how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power by any other means.

I repeat the opinion contained in my last annual message, that it would be inexpedient for the government to undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment and under its direct and exclusive control. This would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of Federal officials could prevent. The construction of this ought therefore to be entrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be inspired alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army across the vast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific coast, would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road. And yet this resort would, after all, be inadequate for their defense and protection.

We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditures produced by our overflowing treasury during several years prior to the commencement of my administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The executive Departments of the Government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicable, consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment I pledge myself to examine closely the bills appropriating land or money, so that if any of these should inadvertently pass both houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration. At the same time we ought never to forget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects confided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and next fiscal year without providing additional revenue. This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures, in which Congress may think proper, by their discretion, to authorize, and without providing for any portion of the 20,000,000 of treasury notes which have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans. It would be a ruinous practice in the day of peace and prosperity to go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend the necessary revenue to be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports. I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last message as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing this object, and

shall now merely observe that these have since undergone no change.

The report on the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, including the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, and the issues of treasury notes authorized by existing laws, were eighty-one million six hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and one cent (\$81,692,471 01), which sum, with the balance of six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents (\$6,398,316 10) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the services of the year of eighty-eight million ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eleven cents (\$88,090,787 11).

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to eighty-three million seven hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and five cents (\$83,751,511 57). Of this sum seventeen million four hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-four cents (\$17,450,285 44) were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes. The expenditures for all the other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were, therefore, sixty-six million three hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirteen cents (\$66,346,226 13).

The balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was four million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-four cents (\$4,339,275 54).

The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1859, were twenty million six hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents (\$20,618,865 85). Of this amount three million eight hundred and twenty-one thousand and three hundred dollars (\$3,821,300) was received on account of the loan and the issue of treasury notes—the amount of sixteen million seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$16,797,565 85) having been received during the quarter from the ordinary sources of public revenue. The estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the present fiscal year to 30th June, 1860, are fifty million four hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars (\$50,426,400).

Of this amount it is estimated that five million seven hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred dollars (\$5,753,400) will be received for treasury notes, which may be re-issued under the fifth section of the act of 3d of March last, and one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars (\$1,170,000) on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14th, 1858—making six million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars (\$6,926,400) from these extraordinary sources, and forty-three million five hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$43,500,000) from the ordinary sources of the public revenue—making an aggregate with the balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1859, of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-nine cents (\$75,384,541 89) for the estimated means of the present fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty million seven thousand and one hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-six cents (\$20,074,701 76). Four million six hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-six cents (\$4,664,366 76) of this sum were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes, and the remainder, fifteen million three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-nine cents (\$15,348,508) were applied to ordinary expenses, during the quarter. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters, to June 30, 1860, are forty million nine hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-three cents (\$40,995,558 23). Of which sum two million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-four cents (\$2,886,621 24) are estimated for the interest of the public debt.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$66,225,000), which, with the balance, estimated as before stated, as remaining in the treasury, on the 30th of June, 1860, will make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of eighty-two million four hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty cents (\$82,460,588 40).

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million seven hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ten cents (\$66,744,588 10), making an aggregate of one hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$148,225,176 50). Of this amount, three million three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-four cents (\$3,386,621 24) are estimated for the interest on the public debt; leaving the sum of fifty-three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-six cents (\$53,338,555 26) for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861.

Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the treasury on the 30th of June, 1861, of thirteen million eight hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$13,899,979 91).

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the treasury on the 1st July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal year, and by the service of the Interior, to the amount of four hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$439,350), and upon the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the service of the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, of

amounting to four million two hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine dollars (\$4,296,009 09), together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being five million five hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$5,526,524), making an aggregate of ten million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars (\$10,822,533).

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper departments, the balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will not, as estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents (\$3,500,196 61).

I transmit herewith reports of the Secretary of War of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction of the army will not be at the expense of the Department for the next year have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and the estimates of the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Postoffice Department during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided for by Congress out of the general treasury, amounted to \$14,964,485 53, and its receipts to \$10,974 97, showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of \$3,989,009 56, against \$3,255,671 15 for the year ending 30th June, 1859. The increased cost of transportation growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditures.

It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to \$451,091 21, compared with those in the year ending on the 30th June, 1858. It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be \$5,988,424 04, but that for the year ending 30th June, 1860, will not exceed \$1,242,475 90, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster General. Since the month of March retrocussions have been made in the expenditures amounting to \$1,826,471 annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The increased cost of transportation, determining the question whether this Department shall become a permanent and ever increasing charge upon the treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the self-sustaining policy which had so long controlled its administration.

The course of legislation recommended by the Postmaster General in his report, and the measures, and for restoring it to its original independence, is deserving of our early and earnest consideration.

In conclusion I would again commend to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely, the city bearing the name of Washington, and destined to be the seat of the capital of our united, free and prosperous confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
WASHINGTON CITY, December 19, 1859.

DEATHS.

In Jefferson, Dec. 24th, of Consumption, Mrs. MARY A. wife of Ernest R. Smith and daughter of James and Martha Pettit, aged 27 years.

Mourning hours, in anguish.

For the dear one that's gone,
For the loved and only treasure,
Now sleeping with the dead,
Mourn not, for her angel spirit,
Ever near thee will stand,
Will forever guide thy footsteps
To the spirit land.

Brothers, Sisters, weeping o'er their sorrows,
O'er the loss of a Sister dear,
Change thy sorrow into gladness,
Dry each lonely tear,
Why mourn o'er thy Sisters absence,
She is now on high
And bids you seek a Father's home,
Where you can all be blest. [Com.]

In the Township of Jefferson, in this COUNTY on the 24th day of Dec. A. D. 1859, SYLVANUS BECKWITH, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

He has been a resident of this County about thirteen years, for about thirty years previous he resided at West Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, and of course was one of the Pioneers of what was then the Great West, the now wealthy and populous Western New York—the period of his first settlement there dating back to the time when the frontier was an inaccessible village, and the beautiful town of Canandaigua was just emerging from the wilderness. It is about fifty years since, that he married a wife who at a ripe old age still survives him,—for about the same period, he has with her been a member of the Congregational Church, illustrating in his daily life and conversation, the excellence of his professions. Since his residence in this County, his life has been comparatively secluded, but all who have enjoyed his acquaintance, will remember and respect him as a man of clear understanding, of scrupulous integrity, and unaffected piety. His death befalls such a man for he died with more than fortitude, with the calm serenity and confident hope of a Christian. It was to him the last earthly triumph of Christian faith, and the last earthly reward of Christian fidelity. [Com.]

MASONIC.

The regular meetings of Dowagiac Lodge, No. 10, E. and A. M., are held at their Hall on the first Saturday before full moon of every month. P. D. BECKWITH, W. M.

M. POIRRE, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meetings of Dowagiac Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., are held at their Hall on Thursday evening of each week, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Transient brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. I. J. COX, N. G.

HENRY KELLY, Sec'y.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS on the Michigan Central Railroad, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, will leave Dowagiac as follows:

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Day Express, 10:20 A. M.
Night Express, 11:20 P. M.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

Day Express, 6:40 P. M.
Night Express, 8:40 A. M.

There will be a Passenger Car attached to the Way Freight between Marshall and Dowagiac—on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays—westbound, and on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays—eastbound.

R. N. GILL, Gen'l Supt.

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS RACE.

THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND!

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

THE WHOLE WORLD UNITED!

SICK PEOPLE, THINK! AFTER WHICH, ACT.

You'd scarce expect, at this late day,
With startling cures a book to fill;
This is the case, the million say,
With the cures of HERRICK'S PILLS.

They come from East, and North, and West,
And with glad voices praise the Pills.
Because they are the cheapest, safest, best,
And superior to others HERRICK'S PILLS.

From Root, and Plants, and Flowers they're made,
They always cure, they never kill;
Thousands now in their graves are laid,
Were it not for HERRICK'S PILLS.

Each Pill with sugar is coated o'er—
A rare discovery of matchless skill.
Their life was never seen before,
And the cures of HERRICK'S PILLS.

For years he's worked to heal the sick,
With joy he tells his bosom friends;
For tens of thousands now rejoice
In the cures of HERRICK'S PILLS.

HERRICK'S MATCHLESS VERIFIABLE FAMILY PILLS have invaded the world's popularity. Over five million boxes are used annually, giving to others HERRICK'S PILLS.

Each box contains eight boxes of Pills, and women to put them up. Their cures are numerous by thousands, and their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Dowagiac and elsewhere, have been cured of various ailments, such as Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, German and French diphtheria, Large family boxes, 25 cents. Five boxes for \$1. Sold every where.

See advertisement on 34 page.

Patent for Travelling Agents.

Patent for Travelling Agents.

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Patent for Travelling Agents.

Patent for Travelling Agents.

Patent for Travelling Agents.

amounting to four million two hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine dollars (\$4,296,009 09), together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being five million five hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$5,526,524), making an aggregate of ten million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars (\$10,822,533).

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper departments, the balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will not, as estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents (\$3,500,196 61).

I transmit herewith reports of the Secretary of War of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction of the army will not be at the expense of the Department for the next year have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and the estimates of the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Postoffice Department during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided for by Congress out of the general treasury, amounted to \$14,964,485 53, and its receipts to \$10,974 97, showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of \$3,989,009 56, against \$3,255,671 15 for the year ending 30th June, 1859. The increased cost of transportation growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditures.

It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to \$451,091 21, compared with those in the year ending on